

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Rain to-day and probably to-morrow;  
continued cool; strong northeast winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 45; lowest, 42.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 253.

\*\*\*\*

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1919.—Copyright, 1919, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

80 PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS { In Greater New York.

## TWO NAVY SEA PLANES REACH TREPASSEY BAY; GERMAN DELEGATES THREATEN TO GO HOME; FATHERLAND TO MOURN A WEEK OVER TERMS

### SECOND LEG OF AIR TRIP DONE IN FINE STYLE

NC-1 Finishes It in 6 Hours  
and 57 Minutes and  
Lands Perfectly.

### NC-3 GETS INTO TROUBLE

Break of Propeller Stick Cause  
of Return to Halifax—Her  
Time About 7 Hours.

TREPASSEY, N. F., May 10.—The American naval seaplanes NC-1 and NC-3 have arrived here after making non-stop flights of 400 nautical miles, or 520 statute miles, from Halifax harbor on the final North American stretch of their transatlantic flight.

Owing to a mishap to a propeller which compelled her to return to Halifax after flying fifty miles from the port, the NC-3, bearing Commander John H. Towers, leader of the venture, arrived at 7:31 this evening, three hours and fifty minutes after her sister ship, the NC-1, commanded by Lieutenant-Commander P. N. L. Bellinger.

The NC-1, which left Halifax at 8:44 A. M., made the trip in six hours and fifty-seven minutes and came roaring into Trepassey Bay at 3:41, making a perfect landing and planning immediately to her mooring. The ships in the harbor heard her culling by wireless that she was approaching, and were covered with bunting. Motor boats circled about her, shouting congratulations, and points of vantage about the harbor were crowded with people.

Her speed was 96.18 nautical, or 78 land, miles an hour, a rate which is in excess of the cruising speed determined upon by Commander Towers as the best at which to fly long distance without straining engines.

### Perfect Weather for Start.

Propeller misfortune beset the NC-3, despite the fact that on Friday Commander Towers had carefully tested out the planes. The NC-3, it was learned, broke a propeller during a test flight early this morning, but replaced it and followed twenty minutes behind Commander Bellinger's plane, which set out at 8:44 A. M. The start was made in brilliant sunlight with a gentle wind from the north cutting across the course, which was almost due east. It seemed a perfect day for the start, so the crews were at their posts eager to get away at 7 in the morning.

The second propeller trouble occurred when one of the sticks on the NC-3 cracked. She was then fifty miles from Halifax. Her wireless flashed the bad tidings to the mother ship Baltimore, in the harbor, and at 10:50, an hour and forty minutes after the first start, Commander Towers' craft dropped into the water alongside the Baltimore. Mechanics had prepared propellers so that as little time as possible would be taken to replace the damaged one, but despite this it was 12:30 P. M. before the NC-3 again streaked across the water and plunged forward on her journey.

The NC-1 knew of the mishap of the flagship, as Commander Towers ordered word flashed to the leading plane just before he turned back. When the NC-1 landed here confidence was expressed by her crew that their leader would be along just as fast as the propellers of his craft would take him. Commander Towers' plane made the trip in seven hours and one minute, only a few minutes slower than the NC-1.

### Flew at High Altitude.

The NC-1 flew at a considerable altitude, immediately after taking off from Halifax harbor. The course was along the coast of Nova Scotia and then straight across the gap from Louisbourg to Trepassey Bay, more than 300 miles further on. Destroyers were stationed along the route, but this precaution was needless, for both planes with the exception of the incident of the cracked propeller, experienced no trouble.

The crews of both planes expressed the belief that before they take off on the long trip to the Azores their sister ship, the NC-4, which is now at Chatham, Mass., undergoing minor repairs, will be with them. The day of the start from here has not been announced, for it will depend a good deal on weather conditions, but it is

### Fliers Up 26,900 Feet Set Monoplane Record

PARIS, May 10.—Sadi Lecoq, a French aviator, yesterday established what is believed to be a new height record for a monoplane by climbing 26,900 feet. He was accompanied by a representative of the French Aero Club.

### U.S. AID READY, SAYS WILSON

Will Back Any Whose Liberty  
Is in Peril, He Tells  
Frenchmen.

TWO SPEECHES IN PARIS  
Asserts National Law Is  
Played Out in Address Full  
of Epigrams.

PARIS, May 10.—President Wilson, speaking at the session to-day of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, of which he was elected a foreign associate last year, said that the United States came into the war in the cause of liberty.

"Whenever we see the cause of liberty imperiled," the President added, "we are ready to cast our lot in common with the lot of those whose liberty is threatened. That is the spirit of the people of the United States."

The occasion of the President's speech was the presentation to him of a specially struck gold medal. The rules of the Academy require that each member must spend one hour in the building of the Academy to perfect his membership. President Wilson, therefore, decided to go to the Academy to-day between 1:45 and 2:45 o'clock this afternoon.

President Wilson spoke also last night at a dinner given by the International Law Association, of which Sir Thomas Barclay is president. In an epigrammatic address the President touched upon the future role of international law in the development of the new order of things.

### Address of the President.

The address in full follows: "Sir Thomas and Gentlemen: I esteem it a very great pleasure to find myself in this distinguished company and in this companionship of letters. Sir Thomas has been peculiarly generous as have the gentlemen at the other end of the table, in what they have said of me, but they have given me too high a role to speak to the impulse and the principle of the United States. The United States has been described in so small a company as this. When a great body of people is present one can assume a pose which is impossible when there is so small a number of critical eyes looking directly at you."

"And yet there was one part of Sir Thomas's generous interpretation which was true. What I have tried to do and what I have said in speaking of America was to speak the mind of America, to speak the impulse and the principle of America. And the only proof I have of my success is that the spirit of America responded—responded without stint or limit, and proved that it was ready to do that thing which I was privileged to call upon it to do."

### And We Have Illustrated in this Spirit

"I thought it a privilege to come here to-night, because your studies were devoted to one of the things which will be of most consequence to men in the future—the intelligent development of international law. In one sense this great unprecedented war was fought to give validity to international law, to prove that it has a reality which no nation could afford to disregard; that while it did not have the ordinary sanctions, while there was not international authority as yet to enforce it, it nevertheless

### LIBERTY LOAN OVER A BILLION BEYOND LIMIT

New York District Goes  
Over Top With Many  
Millions to Spare.

BROOKLYN 134 PER CENT.

Exact Figures Not Expected  
Before May 20—Victory  
Ship Arrives Here.

The Victory Liberty Loan has gone over the top handsomely and with considerable margin to spare, as THE SUN announced yesterday. Complete returns were not available last night, but the unofficial figure reported for the entire country at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon was \$3,849,638,000. Many million dollars of subscriptions known to have been reported to the Federal Reserve Banks in the twelve districts are not included in the total and the complete record of the country's contribution to the loan may not be known until final reports are submitted to the Treasury Department on May 20.

At 5:15 yesterday afternoon Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, issued this statement:

"Unofficial advices from the several districts indicate that without any doubt the Victory Liberty Loan is already largely oversubscribed."

Benjamin Strong, chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of the Second Federal Reserve District, issued the following statement:

"The Second Federal Reserve District has exceeded its quota. To what extent there has been an excess of subscription over the quota cannot at this time be ascertained, nor in fact until the final tabulation is made on May 20. There can be no doubt, however, that New York city and the remainder of the district have responded to the call of the Government to finish the job of paying all the war bills—the cost of victory."

### At No Time Since the War Began

has the Liberty Loan workers been called upon to perform a more difficult task, and at no time have they done their work so thoroughly and as splendidly."

### New York District Passes Goal.

Official figures yesterday afternoon showed that New York city had subscribed 103.7 per cent of its quota. The New York district, comprising the entire State of New York and Fairfield County, Connecticut, was slightly below this figure, but unrecorded subscriptions are expected to bring the total well above the 100 per cent mark.

Brooklyn led all the other boroughs of the city with a grand total, officially reported, of \$80,627,200, or 134 per cent of its quota. Richmond came from behind and not only met its quota, but with 113 per cent of what was asked of the borough, while Manhattan stood third with slightly more than 102 per cent. Complete figures may alter these ratings, just as they may change the standing of any of several of the twelve Federal Reserve districts.

The figures for the entire New York district were not as great as were indicated twenty-four hours ago, and the district slipped back from second to fourth position on the basis of returns to the Treasury Department last night. The rainstorm that swept the city yesterday doubtless reacted upon the day's results, but officials said yesterday afternoon that nothing would be lost in subscriptions on this account. In every previous loan it had taken anywhere between two to five days to tabulate the total subscriptions, including those made before but not received by headquarters after the day's totals were made up.

None of yesterday's gains was included in the total of \$3,849,638,000 officially reported last night by the Treasury Department and the final figures are likely to be far in excess of the total of \$4,500,000,000 asked. Some officials estimated last night that the total would be little short of \$6,000,000,000. All over subscriptions in amounts of \$10,000 or less will be accepted.

### Victory Destroyer Arrives Here.

The close of the Fifth Liberty Loan campaign was signaled by the arrival in New York harbor of the U. S. S. Calhoun from San Francisco. After having held to a sustained speed of 35 knots for 12 hours, making her way in correspondence with the progress of the loan, she steamed past the Statue of Liberty at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and anchored in the North River off Ninety-sixth street at 4:45.

The Calhoun pulled out of the Golden Gate on the opening day of the loan drive and voyaged down the Pacific Coast, through the Panama Canal and up the Atlantic coast to New York. She had anchored off Sandy Hook at noon but awaited a wireless from the Navy Department announcing that the loan had been subscribed before making the victory harbor.

Rear Admiral Cowles, in charge of the Navy Department's loan activities, issued this statement yesterday on the arrival of the destroyer:

"While official figures are not yet complete there is every evidence that the Victory Liberty Loan is over-

### A Telegram to the Editor of The Sun From Senator Brandegee of Connecticut

Washington, May 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN: THANK God that there is at least one newspaper which remains an American. Your editorial article in THE SUN to-day is magnificent. It is refreshing and encouraging in this welter of maudlin sentimentality and nauseating hypocrisy to know that there is one brain that can think straight and one voice which is not afraid to tell the free men of America that they are being basely betrayed and sold out to Europe.

I want you to know that there are some determined and resolute men in the Senate who have decided to save this country from the shame and disgrace which President Wilson is preparing for us.

FRANK B. BRANDEGEE,  
United States Senator from Connecticut.

### PROGRESSIVES TO FIGHT SLATE ON MOOT POINTS

Penrose and Warren Opposed  
as Heads of Senate  
Committees.

BREACH IS THREATENED

Appeal Will Be Made to Lodge  
to Prevent Revolt on  
Floor.

### Special Dispatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Republican organization of the next Senate is threatened by a more or less determined stand taken to-day by several Progressive members in opposition to the reported selection by old line party leaders of Senator Penrose (Pa.) for chairman of the Finance Committee, and Senator Warren (Wyo.) for chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

At a conference to-day in the office of Senator Borah (Idaho) the threatening Progressives decided to oppose these men for chairmanships. Following the conference Senator Borah said the Progressives attending would carry the fight to the Senate floor and would not vote for the two men in question. This would mean on a party vote loss of these two chairmanships to the minority.

Later in the evening several of the Senators who had attended the conference declared they would "not vote against Penrose and Warren on the floor. They explained that they were determined in their opposition, but would not carry the opposition to the point of giving the Democrats control of the two chairmanships. As a unit the Progressives will carry the fight up to the point of a vote on the floor to obtain a compromise.

The conference appointed Senators Borah and Johnson (Cal.) to present their views to Senator Lodge (Mass.), who is chairman of the party conference. They expect to see Senator Lodge to-morrow or Monday. Speaking of the conference, Senator Borah said:

"I will state that we were not satisfied with the chairmen of the Finance and Appropriations committees and that we were not willing to support these two chairmen by our votes in the Senate and that we did not recognize the seniority rule as binding against what we believe to be the best interests of the country and the party."

Sensors Cummins and Kenyon (Ia.), Jones (Wash.), McCormick (Ill.), Johnson (Cal.), Norris (Neb.) and McNary (Ore.) attended the conference. Senators La Follette (Wis.) and Gronna (N. D.) were not present.

Senator Jones, McNary, Johnson and Kenyon stated to-night that any statement that they would refuse to vote in the Senate for Penrose and Warren was a mistake.

Senator Kenyon expressed the belief that five out of the eight Progressives would oppose Penrose and Warren on the floor, but that the opposition would not go to the point of giving the Democrats control on a vote. It is understood that Senator La Follette will not oppose either of the candidates in connection with the party conference, but that he will stand with the other Progressives. Senator Borah said that none of the Senators present had any desire to have either of the chairmanships involved and that for the present the Progressives had no candidates to fill these places. While Senator Borah did not say so it is known that the Progressive group is opposed to Senator Penrose because he not only belongs to but is regarded as typifying the "reactionary" element of the party and to Senator Warren because they feel that when he was chairman of the Appropriations Committee before he did not show the economical qualities thought to be more than ever essential in that position now.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see advertisement on page 2, Sec. 2—Aldo.

### EBERT CALLS PEACE TERMS TOO VIOLENT

Shock of Treaty Will End  
Reign of Gambling and  
Frivolity.

"BASIS OF RIGHT" ASKED

Demands for Wilson Principles Grow—Leaders Say  
Pact Must Be Signed.

LONDON, May 11.—The Dutch Government has decided to surrender the former German Emperor to the Allied and Associated Powers, according to a despatch from The Hague to the "National News."

### By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 10.—"Week of Mourning" has been decreed by the Government to give expression to the "sorrow and depression" called forth by the announcement of the peace terms. The week will begin to-morrow.

The decree provides that public frivolity must be stopped for a period of eight days. Its provisions affect the first class theatres in the same manner as the popular cabarets. Dancing, horse racing and gambling will be suppressed for the week and the occasion probably will be used to put a definite end to the gambling frenzy which is holding Greater Berlin in its tentacles. A season of soul searching would seem to be the most probable reaction to the frivolity and gambling which has been in progress.

On the day the peace terms were published here the Karlshorst race track took in more than \$37,500 in gate receipts, while the betting sheds distributed \$900,000.

During the week of mourning the Cabinet expects that the federated States will give loyal cooperation to its endeavor to have every city, town and hamlet observe the occasion.

### Stock Exchanges Shut.

The stock exchanges at Bremen, Hanover and Frankfurt, in addition to those at Hamburg and Berlin, have temporarily suspended operations on account of the tension in the political situation.

Germany's reply to the terms of peace presented at Versailles on Wednesday will be a proposal for a peace of right on the basis of a lasting peace of the nations," according to a proclamation to the German people issued here yesterday by President Ebert. The text of the proclamation follows:

"The first reply of the Allies to the sincere desire for peace on the part of our starving people was the laying down of the armistice, hard as they were. Notwithstanding this, our opponents for six months have continued the war by maintaining the blockade. The German people bore all these burdens, trusting in the promise given by the Allies in their note of November 5, that the peace would be a peace of right on the basis of President Wilson's 'fourteen points.'"

"Instead of that, the Allies have now given us peace terms which are in contradiction to the 'fourteen points' and unbearable for the German people and is impracticable, even if we put forth all our powers. Violence without measure would be done to the German people. From such an imposed peace fresh hatred would be bound to arise between the nations, and in the course of history there would be new wars. The world would be obliged to bury every hope of a League of Nations liberating and healing the nations and insuring peace."

"The dismemberment and mangle of the German people, the depriving of German labor to foreign capitalism for the indignity of wage slavery and the permanent fettering of the young German republic by the Entente's imperial-

### Continued on Second Page.

### Less Homesickness if Soldiers Get Smokes

A BELGIAN camp sergeant, J. D. Prime, says it is a gross exaggeration to say that all American soldiers are sick with desire to get back. In a letter of thanks to THE SUN Tobacco Fund, he adds:

"There are many of us able to keep personal feelings under; we don't mind the wait if it is accomplishing some good for the world."

Read this interesting expression and other soldier letters on page 1, section 4.

WARNING! THE SUN TOBACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

### Don't Rail at Wilson, Advices Von Reventlow

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 9 (delayed).—Count von Reventlow, in an editorial in the Tages Zeitung to-day, changed his customary attitude of anti-Americanism and advises the German people not to rail at President Wilson and Americans. He continues:

Minister Giesberts explains that the attitude of President Wilson was the greatest deception of his life. There is no such thing as millions of Germans these days feel as the Minister. We have not suffered this same illusion and believe we can see that America will be the only Power in the world from which the German people can expect help and relief. To let ourselves go in angry speeches about the President seems neither apropos nor useful, but rather the contrary. About President Wilson's role, which spells serious defeats and loss of prestige for him, we will speak at another time.

The Count condemns the idea of national Bolshevism as expressed by Minister Giesberts in an interview at Versailles.

### RANTZAU FILES TWO PROTESTS

Charges Treaty Contains Demands That No Nation  
Could Endure.

PEACE PLEDGE ILLUSORY

German Programme on League  
of Nations Presented—  
Allies Reply to Notes.

### By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 10.—Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation, has addressed two notes to the allied and associated Powers, charging that the peace treaty contains demands which could be endured by no nation, and that Germany was not asked to join the League of Nations before being ordered to sign that plan. The Allies answered each note. The first German note follows:

The German Peace Delegation has finished the first perusal of the peace conditions which have been handed over to them. They have had to realize that on essential points the basis of the peace of right agreed upon between the belligerents has been abandoned.

They were not prepared to find that the promise, explicitly given to the German people and the whole of mankind, is in this way to be rendered illusory.

The draft of the treaty contains demands which no nation could endure. Moreover, our experts hold that many of them could not possibly be carried out.

The German Peace Delegation will substantiate these statements in detail and transmit to the allied and associated governments their observations and their material continuously.

### Reply to First Note.

To this note the following reply was despatched:

The representatives of the allied and associated Powers have received the statement of objections of the German plenipotentiaries to the draft conditions of peace.

In reply they wish to remind the German delegation that they have formulated the terms of the treaty with constant thought of the principles on which the armistice and the negotiations for peace were proposed. They can admit no discussion of their right to insist on the terms of the peace substantially as drafted. They can consider only such practical suggestions as the German plenipotentiaries may have to submit.

### Second German Protest.

The second German note reads: The German Peace Delegation has the honor to pronounce its attitude on the question of the League of Nations by herewith transmitting a German programme which, in the opinion of the delegation, contains important suggestions on the League of Nations problem.

The German Peace Delegation reserves for itself the liberty of stating its opinions on the draft of the allied and associated Governments in detail. In the meantime it began to call attention to the discrepancy lying in the fact that Germany is called on to sign the statute of the League of Nations as an inherent part of the treaty draft handed to us, and on the other hand, is not mentioned among the states which are invited to join the League of Nations.

The German Peace Delegation begs to inquire whether, and if so,

Continued on Second Page.

What to Do if Germans Refuse to Sign Main Question Before Conference.

### EYES ON VERSAILLES

Realized Teutons May Seize  
Opportunity to Delay  
Arrival of Peace.

DISCUSS AUSTRIAN PACT

Boundary Questions Likely to  
Cause Snarl Among  
New Nations.

By LAURENCE HILLS,  
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, May 10.—The German delegation is preparing to leave Versailles for Berlin within three days as a notice to the Allies that the Peace Treaty is not acceptable and that they will not return to Paris unless the terms are modified. They will inform the Peace Conference that all further communications will be addressed to the Allies by them from Berlin.

This information comes from an excellent source at Versailles. Perhaps it is nothing more than a German bluff, yet the signs point to a reaction in Germany against the conditions of peace, and the fact that all of the political parties in Germany have joined in denouncing the terms seems to support the suggestion that relations are to be broken off.

At Versailles the German delegates were not altogether unanimous on some points in their attitude toward the Peace Treaty. The majority take the view that the terms are so severe as not to make their discussion with the Allies worth while. The especially distasteful features of the document are not the parts relating to the transfer of territory or to the elimination of the German military power but are the economic restrictions.

Would Have No Money or Food.

Their point of view is expressed in the following: They would rather see all Germany occupied by the allied forces than to accept "economic slavery." Under occupation the Allies would have to feed the German people, they hold; whereas, if the economic clauses in the Peace Treaty are accepted by Germany, there will be no money and no food, even their coal going to France.

Should the Germans depart from Versailles the Allies would wait fifteen days, probably, before applying economic blockade or occupying Germany with military forces or using both powerful weapons as a means of enforcing submission to the will of civilization. But it is still a question, as some persons are now pointing out here, whether the sentiment of the world would countenance starvation as a weapon.

At the beginning of the negotiations it was expected that the Germans with their customary trick of using the merciful instincts of humanity as a shield between them and punishment would make a bluff of the nature revealed herein. The apparent unanimity of opinion at home against the terms of the treaty, and the outspoken denunciation published by newspapers of all shades of politics, seem to have stiffened the backbone of the plenipotentiaries.

### Questions Puzzling Delegates.

These five questions appear uppermost in Peace Conference circles:

1. What will the Germans do—will they attempt Fabian tactics, or seek to bring matters to an issue quickly by putting the treaty up to the Weimar Assembly for a decision as to signing?
2. Will a compromise be reached on the Italian question, the continued seriousness of which is reflected again in the arrival here of Thomas Nelson Page, the American Ambassador to Rome, and the report that he will resign when peace has been signed?
3. Will the delimitation of boundaries of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania, necessarily a part of the Austrian treaty, produce new discord, considering the conglomeration of races affected?
4. What disposition is to be made of Constantinople and the Turkish Empire?
5. What will be the attitude of America toward the President's tentative engagement with